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DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT
BRACELETS, NECKLACE
MAGNETIC FLUID.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PREVENTION

OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,
ARISING FROM AN IMPAIRED, WEAKENED OR UNHEALTHY
STATE OF THE NERVOUS OR VITAL SYSTEM.
The astonishing and unprecedented results which
have been achieved by this new and wonderful discovery
of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism,
has induced the proprietor to produce the highest
quality of his medicine, and that thousands who are now suffering
beyond the reach of relief, may become partners of
its acknowledged benefits, and be restored to the
enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians
both in Europe and the United States, to be the most
valuable Medical discovery of the age. It is a beautiful
instance of Art aiding Nature to produce the highest
beneficial results, and it is believed that few inventions
have ever been so perfected and so entirely successful
in their results.

It is used with perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DIBILITY

from whatever causes it may arise, strengthening the
weakened system, and invigorating the body. Pains,
Cramps, Rheumatism, acute or chronic, Epilepsy, Lumbago,
Paralysis, &c., &c., &c.

DYSPEPSIA,

Tremors, Stiffness of Joints, Puffing of the Heart,
Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint,

Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature
of the Spine, &c., &c., &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES

arise from one simple cause—

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on them, except
to increase the disease, for drugs but weaken the
system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing
influence of Galvanism, health is restored, and the patient is
restored to his normal and vigorous state by the
outlet and application of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC
Belt.

The peculiar and great benefit of Dr. Christie's Galvanic
Belt, is that it cures the disease in the act of using it,
and cures the disease by natural action, instead of the
usual mode of drugging and poisoning the patient till
he is exhausted, and then the disease is cured.

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

A power possessed by no other remedial agent except

GALVANISM.

Since their introduction into the United States, more than

30,000 PERSONS,

including children, and ladies of all classes, have been
recipients of their benefits. To illustrate this—suppose
the case of a person afflicted with that base of civilization—
DYSPEPSIA. In ordinary cases, stimulants are
taken, which by their action on the nerves and muscles
of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which
leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured
faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased—
Now, compare this with the effect resulting from the
application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic
sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and
simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic
Fluid as directed. In short period the intestine peristalsis
will act on the positive element of the belt, thereby causing
a Galvanic circulation which will pass to the negative
pole, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping a
continuous Galvanic circulation through the system. Thus the
most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are cured. A FEW
DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE
THE DISEASE OF YET.

During the past three years these remarkable cures
have been never failed, when used according to the

FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS

which accompany them. It is absolutely impossible
that they can do the slightest harm.

No inconvenience whatever attends their use, and
they may be worn by the most delicate with the most
perfect ease and safety. In fact, the sensation attending
their use is highly pleasurable.

PRICES.

The Galvanic Belt, \$3 00 each.

The Galvanic Necklaces, 2 00 a pair.

The Galvanic Bracelets, 2 00 a pair.

The Galvanic Fluid, 1 00 a bottle.

CAUTION—Beware of spurious imitations.

All business communications should be addressed to
A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., 12 Broadway, N. York.

For Sale in Frankfort, Ky., by
DR. W. L. CRUTCHER.

Jan. 27, 1839—551—5m12m

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

L. J. LINDSEY has in store, just received,

10 bags Rio Coffee, Sugar;

100 bags Rio Coffee;

50 barrels Plantation Molasses;

10 barrels Plantation Molasses;

50 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio);

1 pipe Pine Brand;

1 pipe Dark Brand;

3 barrels Corn Brand;

2 barrels "Native" Wine;

50 barrels Rectified Whisky;

20 barrels Copper Whisky;

200 boxes Star Candles;

100 boxes Mould Candles;

3 boxes Rice;

60 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted
qualities);

20 boxes Tobacco;

100 boxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes);

100 kegs Nails.

With many other articles not mentioned. For sale
at

P. HARKINS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public
in general, that he is carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS on Main street, in the shop formerly
occupied by

recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store,
and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and
most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity
with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the
day.

Frankfort, October 25, 1849.—100

CHEESE.—Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store
and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Glazier and Glazier,

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1849.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER.

REPRESENTATION.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the right and proper to establish some
true and correct basis of representation. Wherefore,

Resolved, That all free white inhabitants who
have been born in this commonwealth, and reside
therein, or who shall have resided in the county,
town, or city, in which they shall be enumerated,
one year preceding the census or enumeration of
the people, (aliens not naturalized excepted,) shall form the basis of representation.

Resolved, That all resolution to test the sense of
the convention whether population in the sense in
which it is presented in that resolution, is the
true basis of representation as many gentlemen
have contended. There are many persons in this
commonwealth who ought to be considered as
wells as the qualified voters.

Mr. CLARKE said that he did not understand
the object of the mover of that resolution. If I
understand it, we are to base representation upon
the number of individuals, whether male or female,
qualified voters or not qualified to vote.

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objection to it as it now stands; for I understand
its purpose to be to exclude naturalized citizens
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obliged to the gentleman for bringing in that
resolution.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. This convention was
called to re-model our form of government in
those respects where experience has pointed to
existing evils in the present constitution. I did
not understand that it was called for the
purpose of changing those great principles
which seemed to have been sanctified by time,
and acquiesced in by common consent, approved
by all, and complained of by none.

Under this opinion, I did not when addressing my fellow
citizens who were here, feel it my duty to say
to them that I desired, or expected to change
certain great principles secured to the country in
the present constitution and bill of rights. I
insisted that this should remain undisturbed as it
was; that the right and proper to establish some
true and correct basis of representation. Wherefore,

Resolved, That all free white inhabitants who
have been born in this commonwealth, and reside
therein, or who shall have resided in the county,
town, or city, in which they shall be enumerated,
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Whom do we represent? Whose voice
does the representative speak? Is it the voice
of the whole population, or of those who, if
assembled together primarily, would do the
business of legislation? Has it ever been the
case from the earliest history of man, that women
and children have constituted any part of the
assembly for the purpose of political action?

Such was not the case in Athens? When
the democracy was assembled for political
purposes, the convention was composed of those
who had arrived at full age, the men of the
country, male adults, who alone were entitled to
vote.

And, sir, if we could thus assemble, such
would be the individuals who would vote with
the intelligence of the country, to embody the
will of those who are vested with political
power.

It is the concentration of the popular
voice—that voice which speaks at the polls. It
is the creature obeying the behests of its creator.
It is the ascertained will of the freemen of the
country expressed through their representative.

The resolution under consideration proposes
that women and children who are born in the
commonwealth, shall constitute the basis of
representation, excluding aliens; and yet the
children of the country have no more right to
the exercise of political power than the alien.

The alien may acquire it but the female
child never can; the male child, it is true, will
also be at a proper age, but until that time he
is as devoid of political power as the alien. Why
then exclude the alien? Nay, why exclude the free
negro or any one else, if population without regard to political numbers
is to be the basis? If the burden of taxation is
to have any influence, the free negro may ac-
quire it, and he will be compelled to contribute
toward the support of the government, as well as
the white man, as well as the child. The child
has no more voice in the councils of the country,
than the free negro. Why make this distinction
in the basis of representation? I do not see how
gentlemen can escape from this difficulty.

The gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin),
says that this is the principle on which repre-
sentation is based in the congress of the United
States. From the free negro, aliens, and three
fifths of the slaves are taken into the estimate.
The constitution of the United States declares,
that

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be
apportioned among the several states which may
be included within this Union, according to
their respective numbers, which shall be deter-
mined by adding to the whole number of free
persons, including those bound to service for a
term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed,
three fifths of all other persons."

Here all free persons are included, without re-
gard to color, and all slaves are actually included
in the estimate made in the apportionment under
the federal constitution. Then so far as that example goes, and indeed
any other example within my knowledge, this
resolution presents a novelty. It proposes to
exclude aliens and all those from our country
who have not a vote, and to include in the basis
of representation, those who have no vote. Why
make these exclusions, if population in its broadest
sense, is to be the basis of representation? I should
like to hear the philosophy of the thing, why
population in its broadest sense should be the
basis, and I should like to hear, then, the reason
why women and children who pay taxes, should
be represented, and aliens and free negroes
who also pay taxes should not be represented.

If representation is to be based on the intelli-
gence of the people you cannot place it on the
basis of taxation. We exclude property because
the idea of intelligence does not attach to it. We
say that our government is supported upon the
intelligence of the great mass of the people.

It is not the errand of woman's destiny to go
forth and wrestle on the political arena. Her
duty is to the hearth, to the domestic hearth.
She constitutes the brightest link in the chain of
man's association—that tie which makes

"A paradise on earth."
Where hearts and hands combine."

To her, as the mother of mankind, is entrusted
the task of fashioning the mind of childhood
for future greatness—her teachings are seen on
the battlefield, heard in the senate chamber.
Her glory is like the Roman Cornelia's, whose
jewels were her children. To man, from the be-
ginning of time, has been assigned the task of
governing the world, defending the country and
controlling its political destiny. It is proposed
here to enlarge the basis of representation so as
to embrace women and children, and yet give
them no voice. How could an individual come
up here and reflect that will of his constituents
when but a minor portion of that constituency has
placed him in the position which he occupies.

Does it not, to some extent, contravene the great
principle of the right of instruction? If the
whole people constitute the basis of representa-
tion, how is he to be instructed by a part and
not the whole? The women and children will
be his constituency, and how is he to reflect the
will of that constituency when the larger portion
of them are voiceless? I do not perceive any
reasons for this proposed extension of the
basis of representation.

It occurs to me that when Kentucky fixed her
representation on political numbers, I mean on
those who have the elective franchise, she placed
it on the true principle, she was then in advance
of all her sisters and shown out among them.

—Vetati inter ignes

Mr. CLARKE. The younger gentleman from
Nelson (Mr. C. A. Wickliffe) asks why it is, at
this late hour, I have thought proper to intro-
duce this resolution. If I were to concede the
right to him to ask that question, I would an-
swer him as I was introduced.

It was once a representation upon what I believe
to be the true basis. And, whether we have dis-
cussed another question, to some extent, involv-
ing the same principle, for several days, or not,
is not a matter of any consequence when I, as
the representative of a free and enlightened con-
stituency, think proper to submit a resolution to
the house. That gentleman, as well as the gen-
tlemen who have just taken their seats, (Mr. Mich-
ell) have both assumed, and particularly the
gentleman from Nelson, that this was a ques-
tion not discussed last summer before the people
went to the polls.

The gentleman from Nelson says
he came here a reform delegate—that he had
pledged himself to the people to bring about
certain reforms, and that this reform was never
mentioned. He says this is changing a great
principle, and the gentleman from Oldham agrees
with him in that statement. Now I put it to the
two gentlemen whether there has not been an
other change made within the last two years in
the old constitution, and one which was not
discussed in the newspapers or by the delegates
during the last canvass. I allude to the change
made in the constitution yesterday upon the ques-
tion of representation in the senate.

It is proposed to make a change that does not
correspond with the views of certain gentlemen,
it is very easy for them to get up and say, you
are now proposing to make inroads on estab-
lished rules and principles, which have been sanc-
tioned by time and followed by experience in
this country. Are we attempting to do this
without having informed the people when you
came here that such was your intention. But
when the same gentlemen think proper to make

Mr. BRADLEY. I have made up my mind to vote for the substitute presented by the gentleman from Trigg, believing it to approach nearer to equality in representation than any other that I have seen or can conceive of. I prefer it to the plan under the existing constitution, as proposed by the gentleman from Christian, and I differ with him when he asserts that there has been no fault found in the country against the present constitution on that account. On the subject of complaint, to my knowledge, and of the celebrated platform laid down by the friends of constitutional reform, to which some gentlemen attach a great deal of consequence, this very subject is complained of as one of the wrongs in the present constitution which requires amendment. Some statesmen in by-gone days, and of very considerable experience too, have held that it was utterly impracticable under the present constitution, to proportion representation equally. We can only approximate to it as near as possible, and this I think is done by the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg. Of the twelve districts into which he divides the state, but six of those districts have any residents, and the great principle here sought to be established there of settling representation in each locality, and preventing residuums being left beyond the districts where they arise. By this arrangement, the largest unrepresented residuum in any one district would be 735; and taking all the districts together, the unrepresented residuum would amount to only 3140. Believing that no system can be proposed which will be found to approximate so nearly to just and equal apportionment, I shall vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg. I am at any rate decidedly against the provisions of the old constitution on the subject.

Mr. JACKSON. I came here with the design to effect certain changes in our constitution, such as were demanded by the citizens of the state. I did not come here to alter the basis of representation, nor to do it in doing it, but if the vote taken this morning on the proposition submitted by the gentleman from Simpson be an index to the mind of the convention, then a most unexpected alteration in that basis will be effected. Nor did I come here to cut up cities into representative districts, and thus destroy their unity; but this has been effected.

I did hope to preserve to some extent that cardinal conservative principle, recognized in our present constitution, in relation to the senatorial representation of the state, and with that view I offered my amendment on yesterday, which, being ruled out of order, was offered by my friend from Scott, (Mr. Johnson) to-day; but that great principle has been overthrown.

In relation to the apportionment, it is certainly to be desired that we adopt some plan for apportioning representation, which will be as far as possible just and accurate in its results. I am sensible of the difficulty of the task. After casting my eye over the various plans submitted for this purpose, I am convinced that the one submitted by the gentleman from Trigg, approximately as near to just and accurate as we may hope to get, and I will give it my support, as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Christian.

Mr. GRAY called for the yeas and nays. The question was then taken on substituting Mr. Boyd's proposition for that of Mr. Gray, it was agreed to, yeas 49, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—Mr. President, (Guthrie), John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristol, James C. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Lucius Desha, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forest, Nathan Gauthier, Richard D. Gibson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Lackey, Peter Landreth, John W. Leach, George W. Lewis, Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, John H. McHenry, David Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robin son, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, John T. Taylor, John W. Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—53.

NAYS—Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowling, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chennault, Garrett Davis, Chastain T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, Selucius Garfield, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, George W. Johnson, Charles C. Kelley, Thomas W. Lisle, Nathan McClure, John D. Morris, William Preston, Johnson Price, Thomas Rockhold, James Rudd, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbot, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Andrew S. White, Robert N. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson—38.

THE QUESTION was then taken on substituting Mr. Boyd's proposition for the sixth section, as reported by the committee, and it was rejected, yeas 34, nays 57, as follows:

YEAS—John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristol, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Lucius Desha, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forest, Nathan Gauthier, Richard D. Gibson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Landreth, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Larkin J. Proctor, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, John T. Taylor, John W. Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—53.

Mr. HARDIN moved to amend the 6th section by striking out the words "qualified voters therein," and substituting the following: "free white inhabitants of such county, town, or city, and who shall be citizens of the United States, and residents of the state two years, or of the county, town, or city, one year next preceding the enumeration, or children born within one year, of mothers who are entitled to be enumerated."

It was designed merely to carry out, in the section, the idea in the amendment of the gentleman from Simpson, adopted by the convention this morning.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I conclude, from the vote given this morning, that it is the settled purpose of the convention to change the basis of representation. I could add something to what I said this morning upon the subject, but I will not detain the committee with any additional reasons why I am not in favor of doing it at this time, except that I think we may be misled by advertising to the tabular statements presented by the Auditor's report, as to its effect or operation. I was not mistaken in supposing, this morning, that it was the warfare between the rural districts and the cities, that in some degree led to this innovation upon the basis of representation. The tendency of population in our state is found to be, I admit, to the borders of the state, and gentlemen will be mistaken if they do not suppose that tendency will be as great, aye, greater for the next fifty years. So far as relates to the purpose which this amendment is calculated to effect, time will prove that it has been founded upon a mistaken estimate.

I suppose it is the intention of gentlemen

who wish this innovation, that all the citizens of Kentucky, native born and qualified voters shall be enumerated on some basis in this commonwealth, when the assessors are directed to take the enumeration. Ours is rather a moving population, and a large portion of our native population are in the habit of changing their residence. Now if a citizen of Madison, in the month of May, shall remove to Allen, though he may have a family and become a resident, yet his resolution adopted this morning, forbids him and his family to be enumerated until he has been a resident of the county twelve months before he is assessed, and becomes a part of the basis upon which representation is authorized. All will find by referring to the resolution adopted this morning, that such will be its effect. Was it the intention of the convention thus to exclude native born citizens who might be removing from one county to another for permanent or temporary residence?

Mr. HARDIN. A reference to the books of the census and the tables of population exhibits the fact, that the population of women and children in the country is much larger than in any county in the state. If you desire to go to Matthers on population, the best author that has ever written on the subject, and he gives you the tables of the population of every city and country in Europe, and they, in all cases, show that there is a greater proportion of men in the town than in the country, in the same amount of population. And the reason, as assigned by the gentleman from Simpson this morning is, that the people in the country are more inclined to marry than in the town. The same reason is given by Matthers, and is explained by the fact that men have not the means, do not own land and houses, and if they do, they do not possess the inclination. As to the objection of my colleague, (Mr. Wickliffe), the amendment might be made by the word "and" instead of "or" had been used, in reference to the requirements of residence. The amendment also provides for the enumeration of children born within the year, because it is said somewhere, they are to come into the Lord, and I think they ought to be taken care of. I have no feeling on the subject myself, and have introduced the amendment merely to carry out what I suppose from the vote this morning, to be the settled purpose of the house in regard to the basis of representation.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. My objection to changing the basis of representation is not based upon the question whether more children are born in the country or in the town, but upon the question whether we are to go into the element of representation either property, territory or human beings who cannot act in the selection of the public servants.

And then the convention adjourned.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—MR. CLAY IN THE CABINET.—The Baltimore correspondence of the New York Tribune, under date of November 14th, contains the following rumor: "I have just seen a letter from Washington, which states, on the best authority, that Mr. Clayton will resign his post of Secretary of State on the opening of Congress, and that Hon. Henry Clay will fill the vacancy without doubt. This is the reason of Mr. Clay's early visit to Washington—to consult in regard to the proposed change. The above information is derived from what I believe to be an authentic source. You can use it as you think proper."

We take it for granted that the foregoing is, like the many hundred rumors in regard to a new organization of the cabinet, which have been given to the country by letter-writers—entirely without foundation. We do not think it probable that Mr. Clayton will resign the post he now holds, nor is it probable in the event of a vacancy, that Mr. Clay would accept it. We may be mistaken however.

It is very certain that the reason given for "Mr. Clay's early visit to Washington" is not the true one. Mr. Clay is now, and has been for some months in feeble health, and he went early to the east to avoid the inclement weather which usually prevails about the time of the assembling of Congress.

DACTYLOTYPE.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Whig, gives the following pictures of several gentlemen of the convention. We give them as they appear in the "Whig."

Mr. STEVENSON, from Covington, is a handsome speaker—a man of talents—a gentleman—and far from being a "red republican"—indeed, he is conservative in all his notions.

Mr. MOORE is a farmer—his speeches are to the point, and well delivered. He is a high-toned gentleman of the old Virginia school. He and Stevenson are each about thirty five years of age. Colonel Moore is decidedly conservative—and a portion of the convention on his side of the house he jealously calls his "red republicans"—which means, we suppose, hard-fisted demagogues, who are so ultra and dogmatic that argument and reason have no effect upon them.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE is a man of talent and experience, and is one of the leading men in the convention. When he speaks—which is quite often—he is listened to with attention, and discusses every subject with ease.

Mr. BASTON, of Todd, is one of those gentlemen whose company is very pleasant, and whose fine qualities of head and heart are appreciated by all who make his acquaintance. He is a man of talent, always speaks to the point and with great force. He is chairman of the county court committee, and made an excellent report from that committee. He is a working member, and will exert high reputation in the convention.

Mr. McCLURE, of Ohio, ranks among the first members—a very able gentleman, and worth his weight in gold.

Mr. PIERSON, from Louisville, stands deservedly high as a gentleman of talent and judgment. He speaks with ease and grace, and commands an influence secured by his prudence and amiable character. He is destined to occupy a distinguished place in Kentucky affairs.

Mr. DIXON is not "unknown to fame." He is a splendid declaimer—vehement, rapid and pleasing, well calculated to captivate, but he carries some of his notions too far. He is a "bright particular star," however, and endeared to all Kentuckians.

Mr. DIXON, the "modest work of God," is an accomplished statesman and one of the ablest men in the nation. While in congress he stood side by side with the greatest minds in that body; and he advocates no measure unless he is convinced of its justice. To the popular prejudices, he has never pandered—but truth and the good of his country, have ever guided and governed him during all his eventful and useful life. He is now in feeble health, but his power is as great as ever, and is felt whenever he speaks.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL, of Fleming, is a gentleman of fine talents—of most engaging and pleasant turn—excellent common sense, and very practical in his notions. Personally, no man has more friends in the convention.

Mr. HARRIS, "Old Ben," as he is familiarly called, is too well known to need a word of praise. He communicates a vast fund of information whenever he speaks, though he does not mind much the particular point under debate.

Mr. APPERSON, your own delegate, is one of the first men in the convention. He is always at his post, and is regarded by members as the most business and practical member of this enlightened body. Prompt and accurate, he is burdened with much labor. Old Montgomery

has a high character throughout the state, and she acted a glorious part in sending such an able, accomplished, and most worthy gentleman to the convention, to look after her interests and protect her rights.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The sagacious and intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, "Potomac," says, in a recent letter, that he has good reasons for believing that President Taylor's first message to Congress will be a modest document not unlike some of the early President's messages. The Reports of the Heads of Departments will be found to possess great interest, although—no body has failed in preparing them nor any clerks been paid two thousand and one thousand dollars each, as extra compensation, for helping to furnish the materials for their completion, yet if I mistake not, the public will vote some of them very able and well stored with important information.

We ask the public attention to the advertisement of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Kentucky. It is kept by Mr. John T. Richardson, a most worthy and estimable gentleman. Mrs. Richardson is the daughter of the late Mrs. Goddard, and has all the qualities and qualifications which made her lamented mother, the most popular and universally esteemed landlady in the west.

We copy below, from the Louisville Courier of yesterday, all the particulars that have come to hand concerning the dreadful steamboat disaster at New Orleans.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, Nov. 17.]

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 20. The boilers of the steamer Louisiana, Capt. J. W. Cannon, exploded yesterday at 5 P. M., nearly opposite Gravin street, spreading death and destruction in every direction. At the time we write this, it is impossible to ascertain the number of lives lost. The reports range from eighty to one hundred and thirty, though we hope this will prove to be exaggerated. One of the officers of the boat stated to us that there were about fifty cabin passengers on board, but as all the cabin air the wheel-house was uninjured, we hope many of them were saved. One gentleman informed us that he assisted some ten or twelve, mostly ladies, from the wreck. Accounts differ as to the number of persons on board the boiler deck and forecastle at the time of the explosion. The boat was about starting for St. Louis, and had run for her last bell, but was to haul alongside an emigrant vessel to take on board two hundred deck passengers, but for which they would also have been involved in the dreadful calamity.

The forecastle of the Louisiana sank in the mud, but the stern being in deep water kept sinking until the boat began to slide off. The working parties had to desert from their generous exertions, in order to save themselves. There were some 20 or 30 who were obliged to swim for their lives, when the whole wreck slipped into deep water and disappeared.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Wounded, from Kentucky—H. W. Buchanan, Marcus Milnor, Saml. F. Smith, Arthur, a slave, Thos. Meriwether, Saml. Conley, Jos. S. Wilger; of Indiana, Isaac Miller; of Ohio, Capt. Dustin; Capt. Hopkins, steamer Stom, Robt. Price, Jno. Mason; Mr. Wolfe, of Memphis; W. Jackson, J. Tucker, John E. Barbour, Thomas Hanson, L. O. Reak, Mississippi.

The following names were found: Mr. Knox, Andy Bell, Levi Prescott, of Memphis; Reuben Buckner, of Memphis; Mrs. Moody, wife of the clerk of the steamer Stom; R. McKim.

Missing—J. W. King, of St. Louis; Mr. Elliott, of Mering, of Cincinnati.

There are many other names of killed, wounded, and missing, but most of them are of New Orleans and foreign countries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. E. G. HAMBLETON has removed his office from the corner of Main and Ann streets to the front room of his residence on St. Clair street, opposite the Telegraph Office. We would advise any one who desires to have dental operations to give him a call, he is a perfect master of his profession, and will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

November 14, 1849, 41.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Monday night, at their room in Odd Fellows Hall.

Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. D. HARRISON, Sec'y.

PHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

Hall over the City Drug Store. BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y.

PILEUM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend.

HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1849—46m.

R. C. STEELE would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a GROCERY, IRON, PRODUCE, AND SEED STORE, on Broadway street, (No. 7,) where he will always have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Iron, Produce, Seeds, &c., and will sell at the lowest rates, as he intends doing strictly a Cash and Produce business.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 20, 1849.

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURANT.—The finest oysters ever brought to this market may now be found at this establishment. They are served up in the best style.

Stoughton keeps constantly a full supply of Venison, Quails, Woodcocks, Snipes, Pheasants, and fresh Fish—served up at any hour of the night or day.

The Bar is supplied with the best liquors.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

WHO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849—41f

Toys! Toys! Toys!!

THE subscriber has received, and is now opening, one of the finest selections of Toys ever brought to this place. The citizens and the public generally, Ladies in particular, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of business. He thinks his Toys and prices cannot fail to please.

November 22, 1849. T. P. PIERSON.

Flour. 20 BBLs, best Family Flour, (warranted, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Salt. 20 BBLs, Lake Salt, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour. 10 Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

50,000 Shingles Wanted. WANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles, November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Cigars. IN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 22, 1849.

Chocolate. SWEET and Baker's Chocolate, very fine, for sale at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

Hot Bread!! THE subscriber commencing Baking Bread this day, and hopes, by keeping a good article always on hand, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. About half way between the Shields House and Capitol, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849.

Iron. 4 TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Nails. 20 KEGS, Shoenberger's Juniors, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Groceries. A GENERAL assortment of the best family groceries, just received, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Flour. 10 BBLs, Valley Mills, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Boots and Shoes. 4 CASES men's boots and brogans, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Salt. 50 BBLs Lake Salt, in store, and for sale by Nov. 20, 1849. R. C. STEELE.

Picks and Mattocks. 2 DOZ G. S. Clay Picks; 1 doz. Grab Hoes; 1 doz. G. S. Mattocks; received per Blue Wing, and for sale. Nov. 20. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

STONE SLEDGES. 18 HEAVY Stone Sledges, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 20. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

WINDOW GLASS. 6 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by 12 Window Glass; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 20. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Heidsieck Champagne!! 15 BASKETS genuine Heidsieck Champagne, received this day from the importer, and for sale by Nov. 20. GRAY & GEORGE.

Brown Stout! 2 CASES "Robt. Byrnes" London Brown Stout just received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE, Nov. 20.

Brilliant Scheme for Saturday, November 24th. Capital Prize \$65,000! GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, For the Benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland.

To be Drawn in BALTIMORE, Maryland, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS. BRILLIANT SCHEME. 78 NUMBERS, 1000 Tickets. \$5,000. \$5,000. \$5,000.

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LIFE INSURANCE. The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, of London. CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above institution, is prepared to receive proposals for life insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution applying to the same.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be furnished on application.

Office on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. THO. D. TILFORD, Agent. Dr. J. M. MILLER, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Oct. 1849—1f [Vocman copy.]

WANTED. 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid. November 7, 1849. LAZ. LINDSEY.

BULL'S SARAPARILLA.—A large lot in store, and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

HAIRBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS. Best article, in store, and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

COL. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS.—In store and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

COMMON CIGARS.—A large lot in store and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES.—In store and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

MAYNELL'S COTTON.—A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different kinds, in store and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

BACON AND LARD.—The best Bacon and Lard, in store and for sale by [Oct. 12] SAM. HARRIS.

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE. On Main street, one door above Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.

I take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, that I have regularly established myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE. My stock is it is now, consists in a well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter Clothing. Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Sack and Rag Coats; Pants and Vests of all sizes and descriptions; Linen Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags.

I do not like to boast, therefore, I say simply to all those who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves. Gentlemen, if you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to satisfy you in every respect.

L. ROSENFELD. Frankfort, Ky., October 30, 1849—1f

Liverpool Salt.

